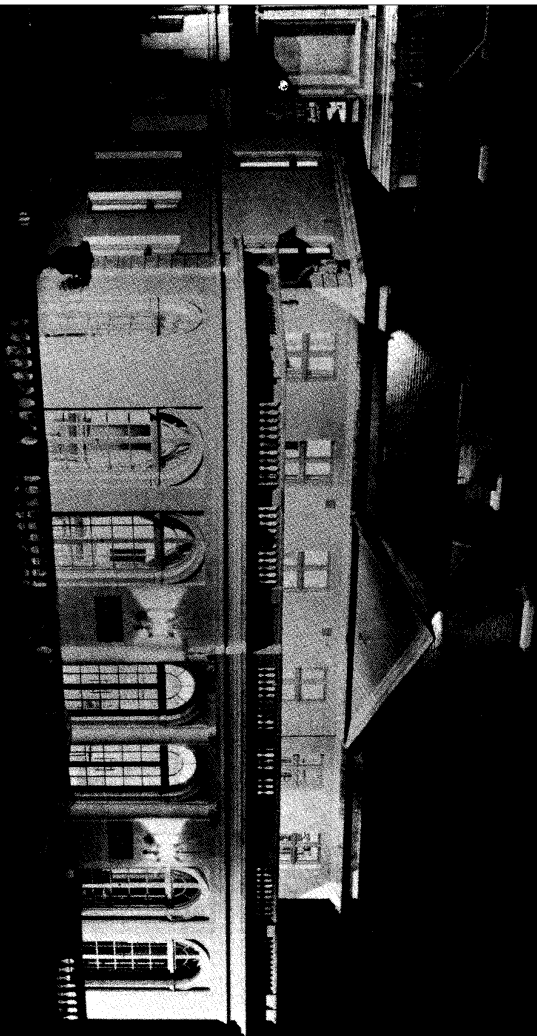
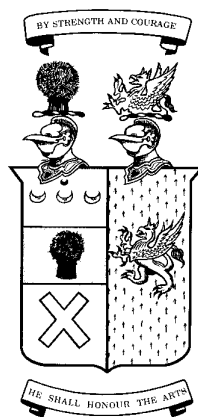


The Squire of Hanstead



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*An Historical Record of the
Yule Family & The Hanstead Estate*



1973

*A Production of
the Applied Journalism Class
Ambassador College, St. Albans*



"A Man in a World of Men"

Fifteen years ago, Ambassador College, Bricket Wood did not exist! The present campus was known as the "Hanstead Estate" — family home of a British multi-millionaire, Sir David Yule. Until recently few knew the history of Hanstead House and the Yule family. But now the curtains covering the past have been drawn back. Research has uncovered a fascinating story of a truly great family.

Visit for a moment a corner of the campus almost remote from the bustling hub of College activity. Come south-east of the Music Hall, to that secluded, peaceful woodland copse which overlooks the valley of the Ver.

Here is a tomb, an imposing structure and a magnificent memorial to a man who was neither a child nor a god, but a man "in a world of men". Yes, this is the tomb of Sir David Yule, 1858-1928. Son of the Chief Assistant Keeper of the General Register of Sasines in Scotland, he became a wealthy East India merchant and the founder of the Hanstead Estate at the turn of the century.

Now take a long journey — in time as well as distance. Imagine yourself in British India seven years before the Great War.

Calcutta, 1907. We are striding along Clive Row in the heart of the ancient trading centre of Sutanattee. This is a prosperous district, symbolic of the wealth of an Empire at the zenith of its power. Suddenly our attention is arrested by an impressive building of stone and stucco. Only recently constructed, the white masonry shimmers brilliantly under the hot Indian sun. This is 8, Clive Row — Calcutta headquarters of the great

trading firm, *Andrew Yule & Co.*

We'll take a look inside.

These are spacious, well-appointed premises. Ahead of us, on the ground floor, is an office marked "Senior Director". The door is ajar — let's take a peep in. Yes! There he is — one of the wealthiest and most influential men in all India, if not in the whole British Empire — David Yule, millionaire proprietor and director of the rapidly expanding Yule enterprises in India and the Far East.

Ah! He's getting up from his desk. Walking across the room. He is a pleasant enough looking man — average height, high forehead, thick brown hair and moustache. But look at those penetrating deep blue eyes — there's not much that would escape their observation!

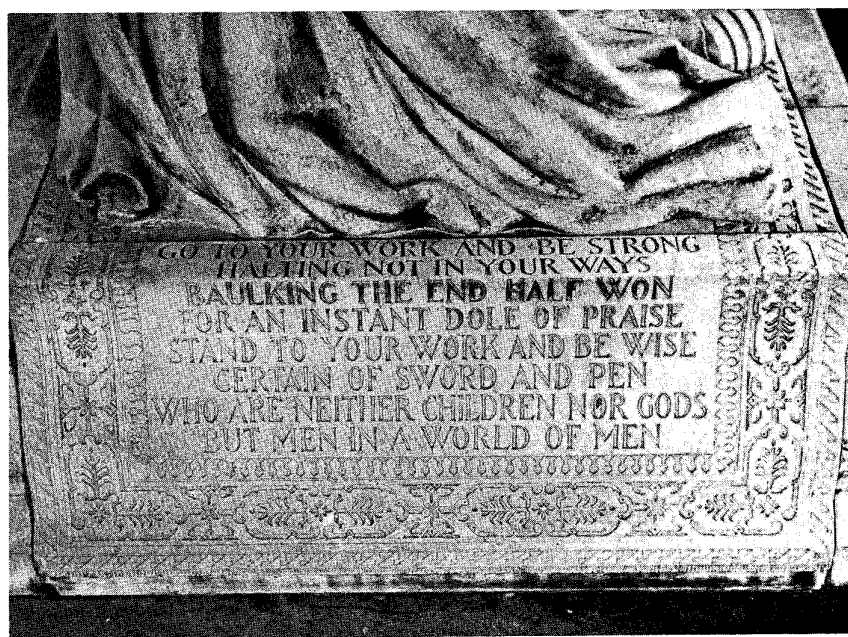
He's talking to someone now. There's just a trace of Scottish brogue in his accent. He is cordial, polite — but far from diffident. There is a touch of humour about him though — pawky, shrewd humour.

Hmmm! We must get to know a little more about this man. He seems affable enough, and we might get to learn quite a lot from him — especially concerning his business activities and the Hanstead Estate.

Left: *Sir David Yule, Bt. of Hugli River in the Province of Bengal, Indian Empire, 1858-1928.*

Right: *The epitaph on Sir David's tomb. The quotation is from Rudyard Kipling's poem, "England's Answer to the Cities".*

Title Page: *The Coat of Arms is taken from a Biographical Genealogy of the Yule family prepared on behalf of Sir David Yule, Bt.*



By Strength & Courage

Above the portal of the Andrew Yule building at 8, Clive Row, Calcutta, appear the words "Per vim et virtutem". When Sir David Yule built these imposing head offices in 1907, he did not ignore the family motto.

Of Scottish origin, as were so many of those concerned with the early commercial and industrial development of India, the Yules were yeomen in the service of the Comyn family — the Earls of Buchan. This accounts for the origin of the family motto. The Yules adopted the Buchan arms — a sheaf of corn — and motto. Later they changed the sheaf of corn to a single ear of wheat, but the motto stayed the same.

And the words of the motto — "By strength and courage" — epitomise the success story of the Yules in India.

First to venture to the sub-continent was William Yule, who visited Calcutta in 1772. He was followed by his half-brother, James Yule, who went to Madras in 1799. But it was David Yule's uncle, Andrew Yule, who founded the family business upon arriving in Calcutta in 1863.

The Andrew Yule building at 8, Clive Row in Calcutta.



Those were the days of India's ascent. Prospects looked good — possibilities endless. There was scope without limit for the industrious businessman who would put his mind to developing the nation's potential.

"Andrew Yule arrived in Calcutta at a time when the era of the East India Company had ended and the Crown had assumed direct responsibility for the government of India. With increased stability in the administration, the technological advances of the steam age and the industrial revolution in Europe were beginning to have an impact upon India — the railway, the telegraph and an organised postal service had all made a beginning in the 1850's. The country was being opened up. Work had started on the Suez Canal with all the prospects it held of an expanding trade with the West. North-East India was greatly influenced by these new developments, with Calcutta not only as the seat of government, but also as the principal commercial and industrial centre of the country." (*Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 1863-1963*, p.3.)

At the outset, Andrew Yule realised that his firm's future development must be linked with the staple products of East India — jute, cotton, tea and coal — and by 1875, the year Britain acquired the Suez Canal, he had established substantial interests in all of these industries. But in the years ahead, it was the jute industry that made the most outstanding contributions to the prosperity of Bengal.

Andrew Yule was not alone in developing the business. A link with London was essential, and George Yule, Andrew's elder brother, directed operations on the home front. At the same time as Andrew Yule & Co. was established in Calcutta in 1863, George Yule founded the trading house of George Yule & Co., London.

It was, in fact, George Yule who was the true master-mind behind the business. By all accounts he was the more dominant character, and soon realised that the business was more actively *in* and *with* India than originally envisaged. So, in 1875, the two brothers exchanged partnerships. Andrew Yule returned to England to direct the business in London, and George Yule set out for Calcutta, taking with him a 17 year-old nephew in whom he had considerable confidence — David Yule.

The Spirit of Progress

Soon after his arrival in India in 1875 to take over directorship of the firm, George Yule became a prominent figure in Calcutta.

For 15 years he assumed the principal responsibility for the business in India, and took a leading part in public affairs. An exponent of the liberal school of thought then prevailing alongside "a contagious spirit of progress" back in Europe and England, George Yule became Sheriff of Calcutta in 1886, and President of the Indian National Congress in 1888 — one of the only two Europeans ever to hold the post. He devoted the whole of his remuneration as Sheriff of Calcutta to the welfare of the children of the city.

History still records his speech to the Session of the Indian National Congress at Allahabad during his year as Chairman, when he "made a forceful plea for the adoption of measures by the Government of the day which 'would unite England and India not by the hard and brittle bonds of arbitrary rule which may snap at any moment, but by the flexible and more enduring ligaments of common interests promoted and common duties discharged.'"

For the first six of George Yule's 15 years in India, he lived with his nephew, David Yule, in a house at the Bengal (Kesoram) Cotton Mill. David Yule could not have been better apprenticed for his future commission. He continued to live at the Cotton Mill until the year 1900, and constantly increased his experience, knowledge and ability in the administrative affairs of his uncle's firm.

By the time George Yule left India for England in 1891 to retire, David Yule, then 33, was fully capable of taking over management of Andrew Yule & Co. in Calcutta. And when his uncle died in 1892, he assumed full control of the business in India.

The stage was set for an era of massive expansion.

David Yule was, in many ways, the very antithesis of his uncle George. His concern was orientated much more toward the development of the business than toward position in public life. In fact, he shunned publicity and was unknown to most people in Calcutta.

Yet, very soon he became a man of considerable influence, and during his 45 years in Calcutta he rose to be one of its most successful citizens. But he preferred to exercise his power behind the scenes.

In business, he had learned every lesson there was to learn from his uncle, George. And to this he added first hand experience gained by working and living alongside the native labourers at the Bengal Cotton Mill. He understood the Indian people — their ways, their customs, their approach to life. He learnt how to gain their confidence and co-operation — how to urge them to maximum effort. "... this mill and its workmen always retained a firm place in his affections."

Soon after his uncle's death in 1892, David Yule embarked on a programme of expansion, and his achievements in the ensuing ten years are evidence of his vigour and industriousness. He proved to be a brilliantly able director of the Yule enterprises.

"The turn of the century was a period of rapid development. When George Yule died in 1892, the firm looked after two jute mills, a cotton mill, three tea companies and an insurance company. By 1902 the firm managed four jute mills, one inland navigation company, one cotton mill, fifteen tea companies, four coal companies, two flour mills, one oil mill, a small railway company, a jute press house and a zemindary company." (*Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 1863-1963*, p.9.)

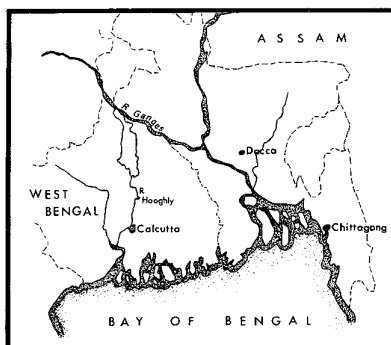
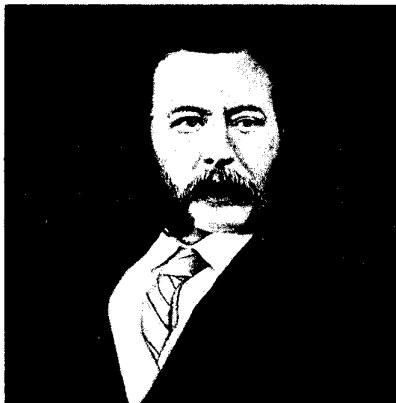
In 1902, David Yule's uncle, Andrew Yule, the founder of the firm, died. Since leaving India in 1875 he had been director of the London based firm — George Yule & Co. Now, David Yule, who had already purchased his Uncle George's partnership, purchased Andrew Yule's partnership and became the sole director of both Andrew Yule & Co., Calcutta, and George Yule & Co., London.

The years ahead were to prove still more eventful.

Top Left: Andrew Yule, 1834-1902

Below Left: George Yule, 1829-1892

Right: East Bengal/Assam area — scene of the Yule Empire in India.



An English Interlude

Between the years of 1875 and 1900, India was David Yule's life. But in 1900 and 1903, three events caused him to strengthen his ties with London and England.

The first was his marriage in 1900 to his cousin, Henrietta Yule, Andrew Yule's daughter.

Until then, David Yule had continued to live at the Bengal Cotton Mill. Now he moved with his wife to 42, Garden Reach Road in Calcutta — "Ashad Manzil", a house occupied by ex-King Oudh when he was held as a state prisoner. But the Indian climate did not suit Henrietta, and so, soon after their marriage, David Yule acquired a home for her in England — Hanstead House in Bricket Wood. He had purchased the fishing rights along a stretch of the neighbouring River Ver some years previously.

He could not have established his Hertfordshire home at a more propitious time.

In 1902, his father-in-law died, and as we have already seen, David Yule became sole director of George Yule & Co. Demands on his time in

England now became even greater and he began to spend a considerable part of each year in this country. Just 20 miles from his London office, Hanstead House soon became a peaceful yet convenient country retreat for this busy man during his stays in England.

And on the 30th July, 1903, David and Henrietta Yule's only child, Gladys Meryl, was born at Hanstead House.

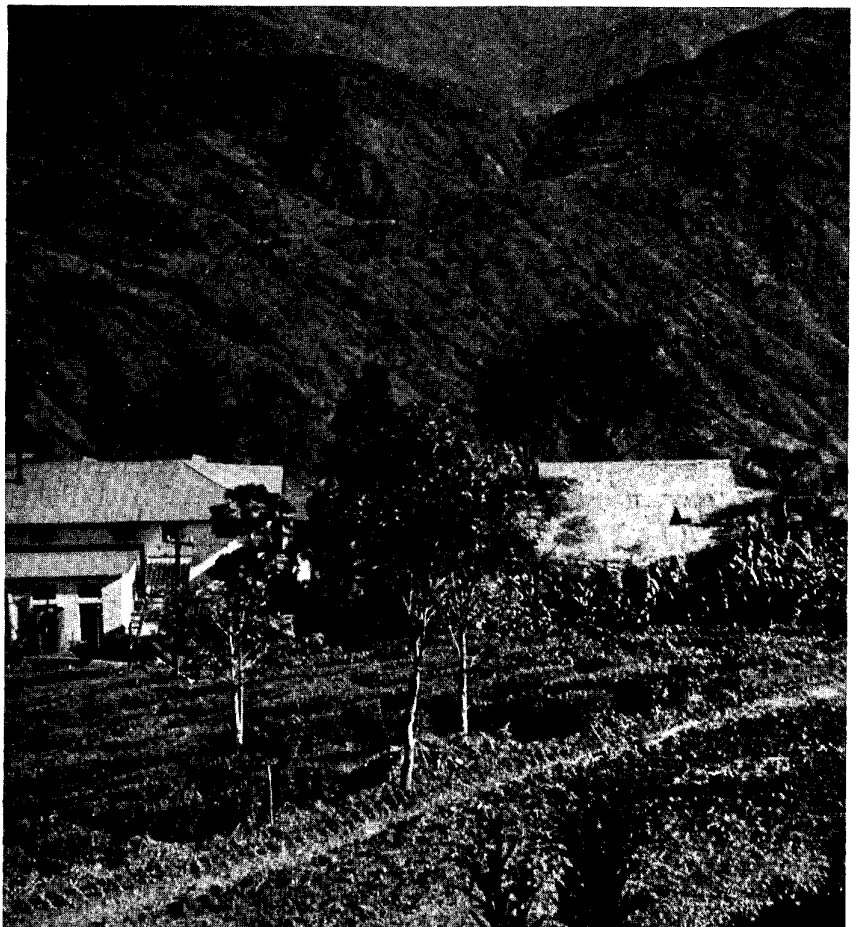
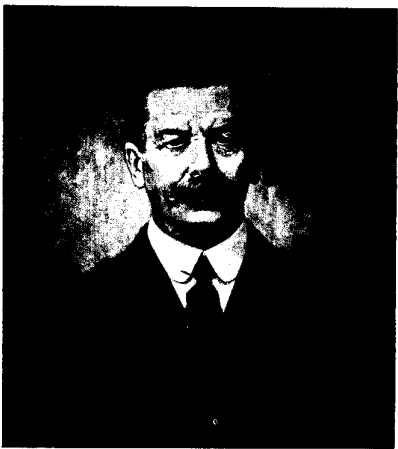
Meanwhile, back in India, the enterprises of Andrew Yule & Co. continued to flourish. In the 1880's David Yule's two brothers, Andrew and William, had joined the firm as assistants. Unfortunately William Yule died of cholera, and later brother Andrew was lost overboard from the s.s. *Mandala* on a voyage to Bombay in 1916.

Soon after becoming director of the two firms in 1902, David Yule had planned the new head offices of Andrew Yule & Co. at 8, Clive Row. These were completed in 1907, and in the same year he moved into a residential apartment on the first floor.

Top Left: Lady Henrietta Yule

Below Left: Sir David Yule — from a boardroom portrait.

Right: Mim Tea Estate near Darjeeling.



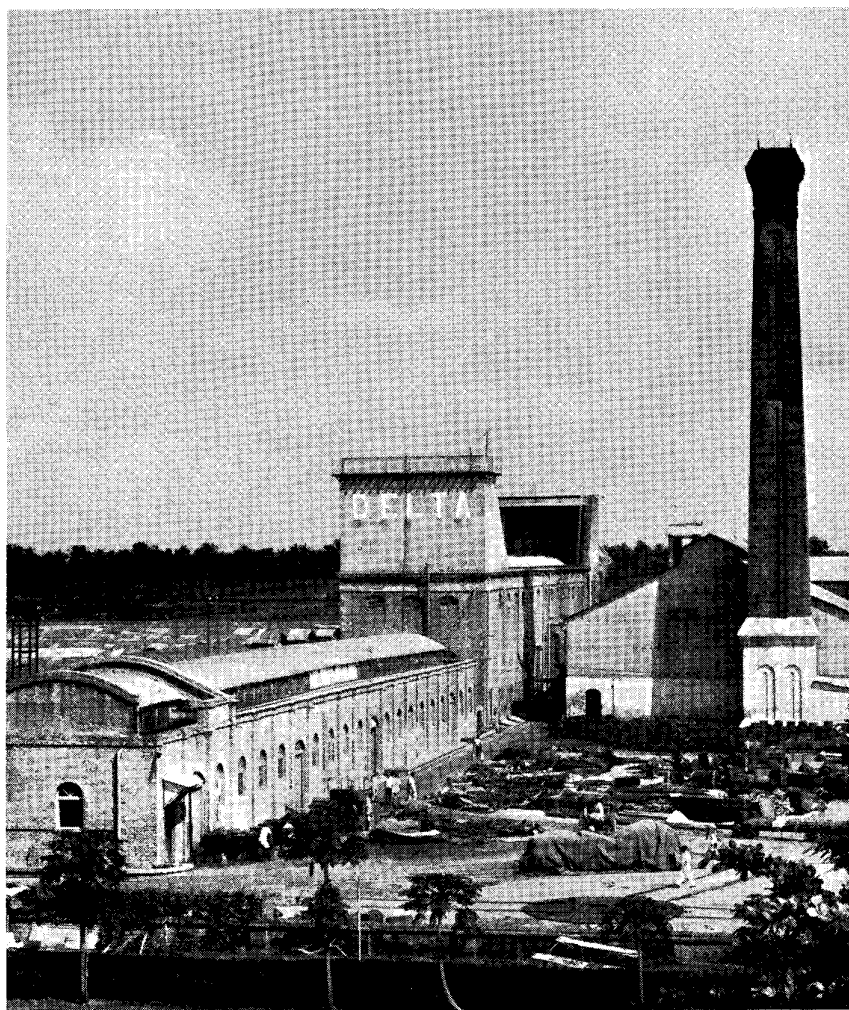
Years of Glory

In the span of a quarter of a century, Andrew and George Yule had laid the foundations for a mighty commercial empire. Now David Yule proved that he was just the man to continue, and to exceed, the growth of former years.

Remember, as a 17-year-old he had begun work in the Bengal Cotton Mill shoulder to shoulder with natives and overseers alike. He combined this rugged experience on the shop floor with the iron will of a mighty industrial magnate. When he took over directorship of Andrew Yule & Co. in 1892, he launched an aggressive commercial onslaught on Imperial India.

He did much to restore confidence in the flagging Indian tea industry by purchasing any tea estate which came his way — but it was to the development of the jute industry that he devoted most of his attention. By the early 1900's, Andrew Yule & Co. had established no fewer than eight jute mills on the banks of the

Delta Jute Mill. Sir David's primary enterprise was the development of the Jute Industry.



Hooghly River in the Ganges Delta.

By 1895, David Yule had formed the Bengal Assam Steamship Co. Ltd. to transport raw jute and tea from East Bengal and Assam to the Yule factories in Calcutta and along the Hooghly. To this very day, the Bengal Assam Steamship Co. Ltd. links Calcutta's industry with the rich hinterland of Bengal and Assam.

Next his interests turned to real estate or *zemindary*. Synthetic dyes had rung down the curtain on the vast John & Robert Watson & Co. indigo concerns, but David Yule was quick to foresee the prospects for a real estate enterprise. In 1902, he formed the Midnapore Zemindary Co. Ltd. which promoted agriculture, developed forestry, fisheries, roads, schools, hospitals and dispensaries. In this way, this famous "son of Empire" was taking up the white man's burden in India — extending civilisation over part of the vast sub-continent.

Not until 1955 did the Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and East Pakistan succeed in buying back Midnapore Zemindary's vast holdings. By that time it had reached a staggering 2,400 square miles! Such was the success of this mustard-seed beginning!

Coal gave sinew to British power at the turn of the century, and David Yule was quick to grasp the fact. To help run the mills at Calcutta and to fuel the flotillas of his Bengal Assam Steamship Co., his firm became the managing agents of the Bengal Coal Co. Ltd. formed as early as 1843. Andrew Yule & Co. developed the mines until by 1963 they were the largest private producers of coal in all of India. Annual production exceeded three million tons, raised from 17 operating collieries, employing over 27,000 people.

Such was the extent of David Yule's empire in India by 1910. Small wonder that when King George V and Queen Mary toured India in 1911-1912, he was conferred with the honour of knighthood at an Investiture at Government House. And that same week, the King and Queen paid him the additional signal tribute of visiting his Belvedere Jute Mills on the banks of the Hooghly.

Even so, there were those critics who asked, "Why has Mr. Yule been knighted?" To them came the prompt reply, "He has provided food and employment for about 200,000 people. Is not that sufficient reason?"

Expansion in the War Years

Sir David was 54 years of age when he was conferred with knighthood by King George V in India. Yet, still the future was ahead of him, and in the following years he continued to develop and expand — “essentially as a result of his personal labours” — the industrial enterprises of Andrew Yule & Co. until they reached magnitudinous proportions. “During all these years, and particularly during the War of 1914-18, he had seen and wrought changes and expansion far beyond his boyhood dreams.”

The scope of his interests was endless. Soda factories, sugar and oil refineries, potteries, gas works, paper mills, printing presses — *all* under the management of Andrew Yule & Co. Sir David’s already vast commercial empire reached out further and further to incorporate and develop more and more of India’s flourishing young industries.

And this led to the formation of still more companies — companies to serve, in an ancillary capacity, the

major industries within the Yule group. In 1917, Sir David established Port Engineering Works Ltd. to meet the soaring requirements of the jute mills and shipping companies; and in 1919, Disergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd. and Associated Power Co. Ltd. were both formed to supply power to the collieries.

During this period Sir David also continued his policy of encouraging promising new industries. A notable success was the India Paper Pulp Co. Ltd. — established in 1919 when Sir David launched into the paper pulp business with the zeal and enthusiasm for which he had become renowned. The object — the manufacture of paper from indigenous bamboo.

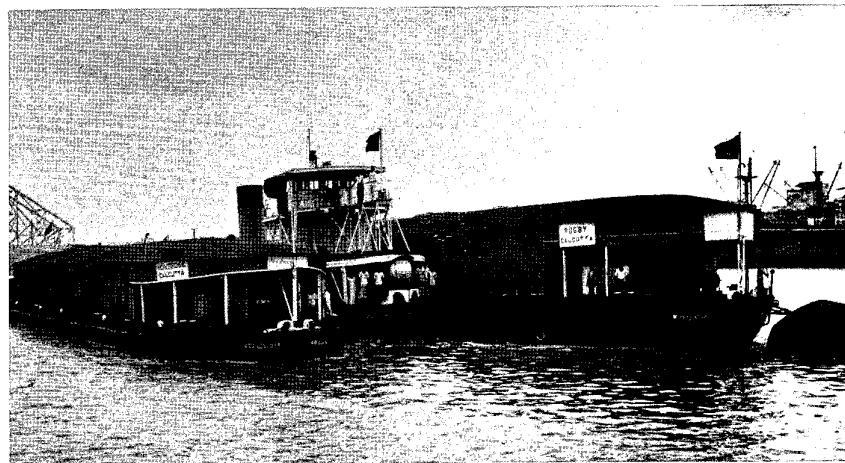
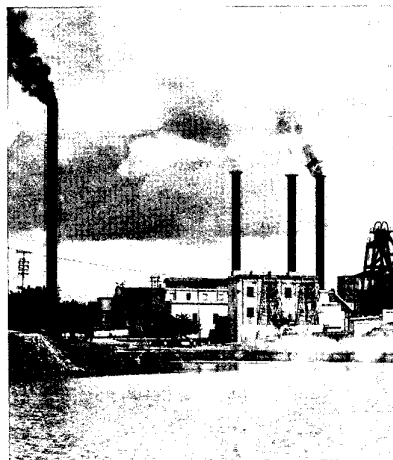
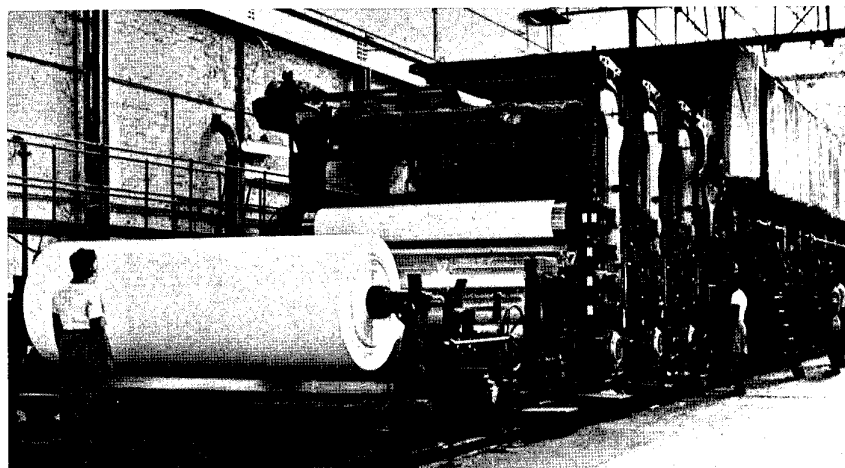
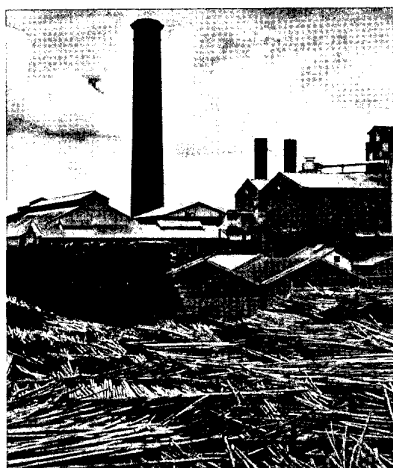
But by now, after 44 years in India, and after being in sole charge of the firm for 28 years, the strain — particularly as a result of the trying war years — was beginning to tell. Sir David realised that he was no longer a young man.

Top Left: *India Paper Pulp Company's Mill at Naihati near Calcutta.*

Top Right: *A scene inside the Paper Mill.*

Below Left: *Disergarh Power Station.*

Below Right: *A Bengal Assam Steamship Company Flotilla in the Port of Calcutta.*



Thomas Sivewright Catto

Below: Lord Catto of Cairncatto, 1879-1959. In 1919, Sir David Yule appointed the then Thomas Sivewright Catto as Vice-Chairman and successor to his industrial empire.

Below Right: Bengal Coal Company's Chinakuri 1 and 2 pits colliery.



Following the 1914-18 War, Sir David Yule became increasingly concerned about the future of his two great firms. He was determined to ensure the continuity of the management and traditions of both. Yet he had no male heir or successor!

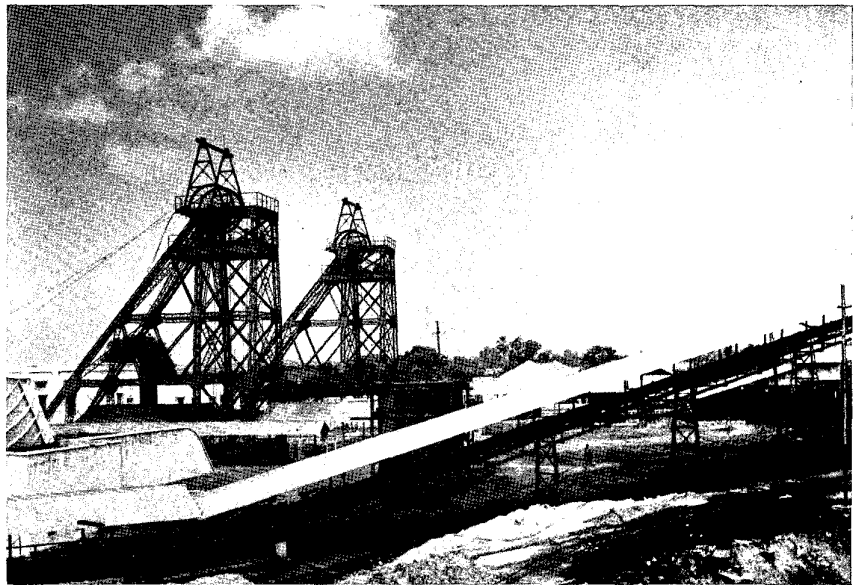
"The War had upset a great many of his plans. He lost by death and retirement some of his senior men. Some of the younger men he depended on to carry on the business were killed, and his brother was lost overboard from a passenger liner while on his way to India."

Thomas Sivewright Catto was born in 1879, the fifth son of William Catto, a shipwright of Peterhead in Aberdeenshire, who had settled in the north of England. From an early age he showed signs of remarkable abilities that led to a great career in commerce and industry. At the age of 15 he joined a business firm in Newcastle, but his eyes were set on wider horizons. Within a few years he had become a top executive, and had travelled widely through Europe,

Yule & Company became a limited company. Thomas Catto was appointed Sir David's Vice-Chairman successor. And the following year, on the 22nd September, a new firm was incorporated in London to take over the business of George Yule & Co. — *Yule, Catto & Co. Ltd.*

The continuity of the two great Yule enterprises was ensured. Coincidence influenced Thomas Catto's decision to accept the new appointment and had an important bearing on his happy personal relations with Sir David. Yule was the maiden name of his mother, and he had an uncle named Andrew Yule, but there was no direct relationship with Sir David's family. More interesting than this were the circumstances in which Mr. Catto took over responsibility from Sir David in Calcutta. In his own words:

"Within a few days of my arrival in Calcutta, and after I had been installed in charge, Sir David Yule announced that he was going home and would be leaving by the mail



Russia, the Middle East and the U.S.A. And during the Great War, he became Chairman of the Allied Provisions Export Committee in New York.

Sir David Yule first heard of Thomas Catto in about 1918. Immediately he realised that here was a man with considerable business acumen and administrative ability, and in 1919, Sir David "adopted" him as heir to his commercial and industrial empire. The firm of Andrew

train on Thursday, i.e. within five days of my arrival. I was filled with anxiety at my inexperience of the business, but Sir David had made up his mind. Many years afterwards I asked Sir David Yule why he had left me so quickly after my arrival. His reply was that had he remained to teach me I would always have been relying on him. The only way to teach me was to throw me in at the deep end and let me swim my way out."

The Measure of the Man

At this point in the history of the Squire of Hanstead it is worth digressing. Thomas Sivewright Catto — later Lord Catto — compiled an autobiography, and it has much to tell about the character and stature of Sir David.

So let's flash back and catch some intimate glimpses of this extraordinary Briton as described by Thomas Catto — glimpses which show the measure of the man.

When Mr. Catto first arrived in Calcutta in 1919, he was met by Sir David and driven to "a large house all lit up with electric lights around the garden". This, he presumed, was Sir David's home. Imagine his surprise when later, after having eaten an excellent evening meal, Sir David announced *he* was going home! "Upon being asked, 'Isn't this your home?', he replied that he lived in a flat over the office and that this house was for Catto to live in. On my remarking that could not I live over the office, he said no, he did not want me to begin such a bad habit."

Although for many years Sir David retained full ownership of the capital and goodwill of the Yule enterprises, incoming partners "shared in the profits in certain proportions, for Sir David, although modest in his own personal expenditure, did not lack in generosity where generosity was due, and many of his associates, both British and Indian, made quite substantial fortunes."

Lord Catto also informs us that "it was characteristic of the ability and tenacity of Sir David that he set himself to develop the business to an extent that he never took a holiday

and never came home for eighteen years. By that time he had made the business one of the largest, if not the largest, British business in India.

And yet Sir David was no "show-off".

Far from it! In fact, "during his long residence in India his name became almost legendary, for he became something of a recluse."

This was well illustrated when King George V and Queen Mary visited India in 1911. Yet the events surrounding his meeting with the King and Queen have much to say for the man.

"The King asked who was the leading businessman of Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal replied, 'Mr. David Yule.' The King expressed a wish to see him, to which the Lieutenant-Governor replied that he did not know him and had never seen him."

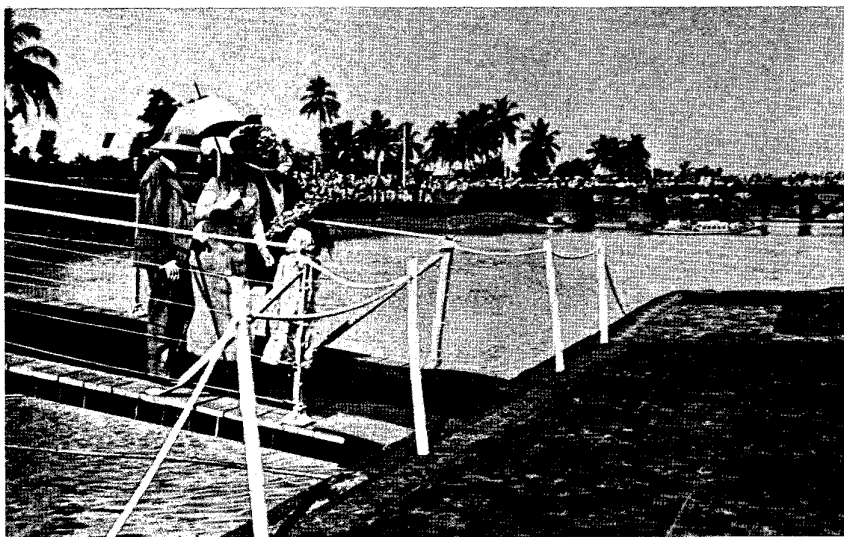
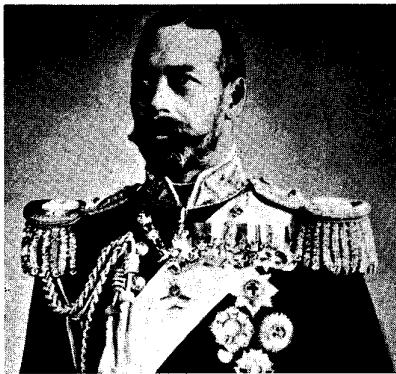
Surprised, the King said, "Send for him!" And an A.D.C. "was despatched to his well-known office at 8, Clive Row, expecting to see an old-fashioned, hard-bitten Scotsman; instead he was received by a man of considerable charm with little trace of even a Scottish accent."

"The King and Mr. Yule seemed to get on well together for, after a long talk, the King expressed a wish to see a jute mill. Mr. Yule suggested the Belvedere Mill, one of the Yule Group, and the King then expressed a wish to come by river on the yacht he was using. The King did not know there was not enough water alongside the mill for a ship the size of the yacht, and Mr. Yule did not mention the difficulty, as the King having said he wanted to come by river, then by river he must come; and until the appointed day, only about three days later, Mr. Yule had some hundreds of men building a jetty far enough into the river to give proper accommodation for the yacht to come alongside. It was finished in good time for the great occasion, and at the appointed time the yacht drew alongside the jetty, although the King did not know that it had been built specially."

During this same royal visit, David Yule — in spite of mistaking the Viceroy of India, whom he had never met, for the King's private detective! — was invited to a banquet and ball in honour of the King. And it was on the evening of the banquet, in the ballroom, that His Majesty King George V knighted "Mr. Yule".

Top: King George V (1910-1936). Sir David Yule was knighted by the King during the Royal Tour of India in 1911-1912.

Below: King George V, Queen Mary and Sir David Yule on the jetty at Belvedere Jute Mill, 5th February, 1912.



“In Retirement”

Within days of Mr. T. S. Catto's arrival in India, Sir David Yule was back in England. He was confident that the right man had been found to shoulder the awesome responsibilities of Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. in Calcutta.

Although he retained the title of Chairman of both Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. and Yule, Catto & Co. Ltd., Sir David no longer took an active or executive part in the management of the two firms after 1920. However, he did not retire. Far from it! At age 62 he began to develop a wide range of new business interests.

Hanstead House now became his permanent home, and the City of London the centre of his business activities. He was up every morning at 6.00 a.m., and soon heading for Bricket Wood Station either in a pony and trap or a small Fiat car. Apparently he was not too interested in the Rolls which he left almost entirely at the disposal of Lady Yule.

His headquarters in the City were at Finsbury House, 23, Blomfield Street — then the London offices of Yule, Catto & Co. Ltd. From here he administered his many interests other than those bearing his name. He became a member of the Board of the Midland Bank, Vickers Limited, and of the Royal Exchange Assurance.

Neither did Sir David lose interest in Calcutta. Three times he revisited the city that had contributed so much to his fame, the last occasion being in 1925. In fact, in 1922, he received a baronetcy and assumed the title of

Sir David Yule of Hugli River in the Province of Bengal, Indian Empire.

Over the years his friendship with Mr. T. S. Catto, now Sir Thomas Catto, grew very, very firm, and they took part in many business ventures together.

One very notable venture was into the newspaper field. “It is recorded that in 1926 Lord Reading, the previous Viceroy of India, and David Lloyd George, the former Prime Minister, came to 23, Blomfield Street to discuss with Sir David and Sir Thomas the acquisition of the *Daily Chronicle* with a mind to a revival in the Liberal Party's fortunes.

“Sir Thomas's contemporary note reads:

‘Friday. R DY and I saw L-G and Nathan (Lord Nathan). Most interesting. DY opened. Then L-G made us a speech. Very fine and we all listened with rapt attention. At end, DY said, Sir, you speak beautifully but you talk as if you were the purchaser not the seller. Seller must take purchasers' terms if he wishes to sell. L-G laughed heartily and said, ‘A Welsh David is no match for a Scotch David.’ After further discussion agreement reached based on . . .’

Soon afterwards, the *Daily Chronicle* was purchased. At 68 years old Sir David had launched into the newspaper business! Later he purchased two Calcutta newspapers, *The Statesman* and *The Englishman*, and it is believed that his remaining ambition was the proprietorship of the *Times*.



Right: David Lloyd George (1863-1945), as war-time Prime Minister in 1917.

Far Right: The Coat of Arms assigned to Sir David Yule after he received a baronetcy in 1922.



Three Score Years and Ten

Sir David Yule's 'excursion into Fleet Street' in 1926 was one of the last of his major business undertakings.

But in the final two years of his life he did not slack. He continued his daily journey to and from his offices in the City until two weeks before his death. And the weekends he would spend at Hanstead, fishing in the Ver, shooting and walking around the grounds, engaging his estate staff in friendly conversation. On occasions he would visit his property in Scotland for a longer vacation of hunting and fishing.

One of his final projects is today of great benefit to the College. In 1925 Sir David planned the demolition of the old Hanstead House, and the erection of a fine new home of the same basic Georgian architecture. At the same time he had a new entrance, gate lodge, and drive constructed in Drop Lane.

In order to preserve the new mansion's fine masonry and stone from the elements, the roof of the old Hanstead House was left propped on pillars so that the builders could work beneath its protective awning. Quite a project!

Work on the second Hanstead House was finished in 1928, but Sir

David never moved in. During the final months of his life he lived in the Cottage (the Student Centre) which he had apparently had built some years previously as a temporary home, anticipating his plan to demolish the old hall. Now he preferred its warmth and homely atmosphere.

And so it was that on the 3rd July, 1928, Sir David Yule Bt., of Hugli River in the Province of Bengal died peacefully in his country cottage. He was in his 70th year.

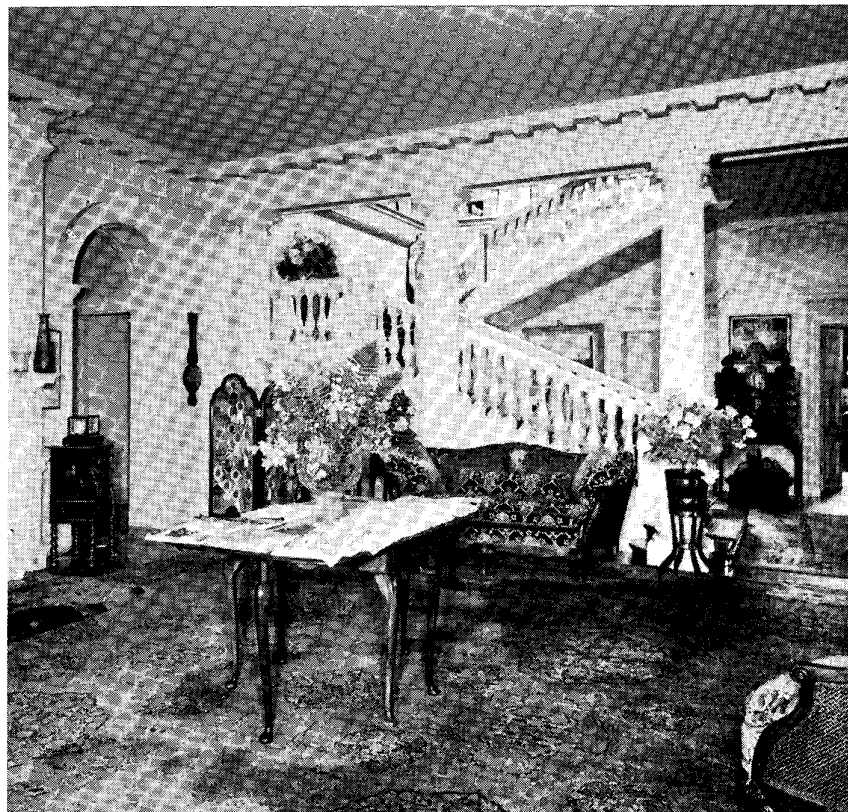
His implicit instructions to Lady Yule had been that he should be buried on his own grounds. And his tomb is with us today. Around the plinth are engravings of two of his jute mills in India — the Budge-Budge and Delta Jute Mills on the Hooghly.

His had been a full and industrious life-span. He had contributed greatly, not only to the development of India, but to the development and prestige of the British Empire as a whole.

And the quote engraved upon his tomb — a verse of "England's Answer to the Cities" from the pen of British India's own famous bard, Rudyard Kipling — is a fitting tribute to this son of an Empire. Sir David Yule truly was *a man* "in a world of men."

Below: Sir David Yule in the days of his "retirement".

Below Right: The Entrance Hall to Hanstead House in the days of the Yules.



Lord Catto of Cairncatto

Following the death of Sir David Yule in 1928, Sir Thomas Catto became the Chairman of both Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. and Yule, Catto & Co. Ltd.

But Sir Thomas did not merely apply himself to the continued development and expansion of these two great firms. Just like Sir David, he had an active interest in many other business enterprises. He continued from success to success, and in 1936,

during his final visit to India, he was elevated to the peerage in recognition of his services to Britain. Sir Thomas Catto became Lord Catto of Cairncatto — a hereditary peer.

Then came the Second World War. Mr. Churchill's Coalition Government needed loyal and capable men in high administrative positions. In 1940 Lord Catto was appointed Financial Adviser to the Chancellor of the Exchequer — a post in which he willingly served without remuneration. In this capacity he was closely connected with the Treasury, until, in 1944, he was elected Governor of the Bank of England — the climax of a great career. He succeeded the distinguished Montagu (later Lord) Norman in his position, and remained Governor until the eve of his 70th birthday in 1949. These years encompassed the difficult post-war period when Mr. Clement Attlee's Labour Government decided to nationalise the Bank of England.

During this time, both of the Yule firms continued to flourish under able directorship. They survived the crisis of the Second World War — and still flourished. They even survived the moves towards nationalization made by the Indian and Pakistan Governments following independence.

And today?

"After a hundred years, the enterprises with which the name of Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. is associated constitute a wide spectrum of industrial activity. This name is known in the tea areas near the high Himalayas and in the underground depths of the coal-bearing Damodar Valley — it is known in the bamboo forests which help to make paper, as well as on the mighty rivers which act as highways of commerce. It is known in the cities of India and, above all, in the great metropolis of Calcutta — the hub of industrial, commercial and financial activity in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent.

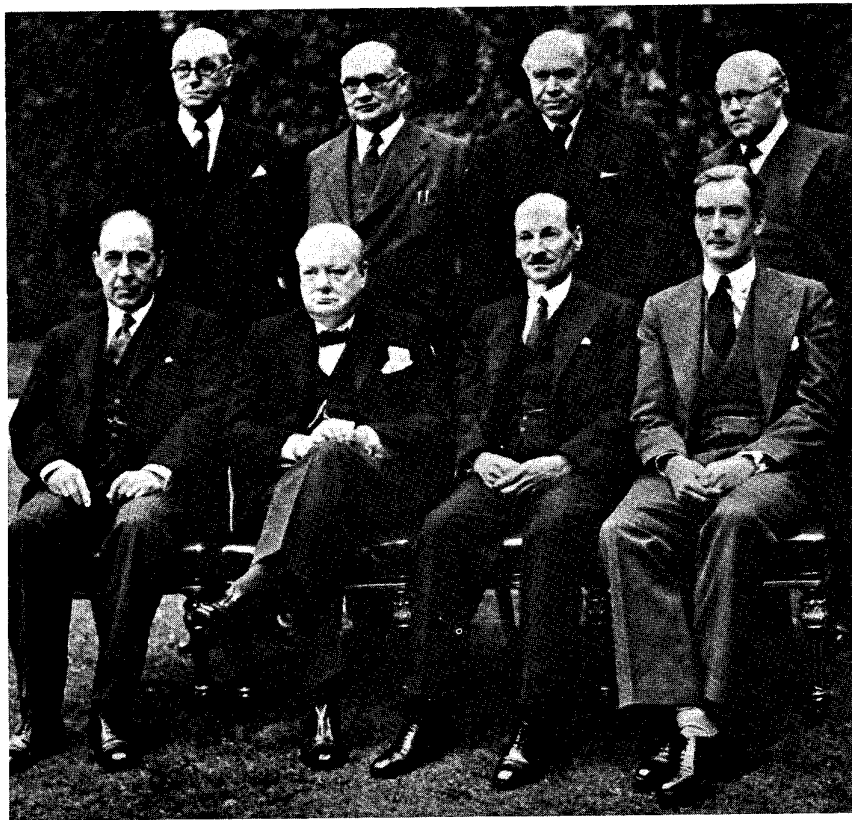
"The Yule enterprises are so well known today not only because they represent success in business, but because their commencement and their growth are inseparably woven into the economic fabric of India . . . and India continues to be the exciting land to which Andrew Yule decided to come — an ancient country full of promise for the future; a country where yesterday lives in close proximity with tomorrow." (*Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 1863-1963*, pp. 29-30.)

13

Right: Lord Catto of Cairncatto — from a boardroom portrait.



Below: The 1940 War Cabinet. Seated second from the left is Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and next to him, the then Deputy Leader, Clement Attlee. At the top right is Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom Lord Catto was appointed financial advisor.



A Lady with Ambition

Sir David Yule's death, in 1928, did not mean the end of Hanstead Estate, Bricket Wood. In fact, it could almost be called the beginning!

For Lady Henrietta Yule, only 53 years old when her husband died, inherited his vast personal fortune and estates.

Sir David left the huge sum of £20,000,000, and although death duties claimed a staggering £11,000,000, Lady Yule, recipient of the remaining £9,000,000, was soon "reputed to be the richest woman in Britain".

This was in 1928. Today the value of the pound sterling is only a fraction of what it was then. In fact, today's pound is worth only fifteen pence by comparison! By modern standards therefore, that £9,000,000 would represent a purchasing power of some £60,000,000! and the original fortune of £20,000,000, a purchasing power of as much as £130,000,000!

To say the least, Lady Yule was comfortably well off! And the projects into which she invested much of that money make interesting reading.

Take the Hanstead Estate.

During his lifetime Sir David had

maintained the property chiefly for Lady Yule, who could not tolerate the Indian climate and had suffered from malaria during her short stay there. He left the day-to-day management of the estate basically in her hands, and allowed her £500 a month to cover the expenses. In those days the estate was smaller than the total area owned by the College today. Basically, it comprised the land between Imperial School and Lower Stud, bounded by Smug Oak Lane and Drop Lane. And of the ornamental pleasure gardens now surrounding Memorial Hall, only the Sunken Garden and the small formal garden existed.

For years it had been Lady Yule's ambition to *expand* — to increase the size of the estate farmlands and to develop its agricultural potential. And above all — to landscape the grounds and gardens around Hanstead House — to beautify the immediate vicinity and create an estate, an "ancestral home", which would be the envy of all England.

Now, with a fortune of £9,000,000 "in her pocket" — she set out to achieve that ambition.

Below: RICHEST WOMAN SAILS — *Caption to historic news picture of Lady Yule aboard the Queen Mary bound for New York in 1938.*

Below Right: *The Formal Garden and Hanstead House as it was in Lady Yule's day.*



In an English Country Garden

Lady Yule had long envisaged Hanstead House surrounded by a series of beautiful and colourful gardens. Now she sought to make a dream come true.

First, she had to find a suitable head gardener. He had to be a good man. A man who would understand her aims and little eccentricities and carry them out implicitly. Yet also, a man with vision, initiative and ideas of his own. He would have to be loyal, and stick at his job. Lady Yule was the kind of woman who wanted *results* — and results in spite of difficulties.

Her relationship with her estate employees was interesting. She was not the easiest of persons to get along with, but she was quite an astute business woman. Her instructions to her Estate Managers were “never to employ any of these long-haired ‘poet’ types,” and she could not tolerate clockwatchers. Many employees came and went within weeks, but those who chose to stay and make a go of it soon found there were benefits and were very happy on the estate. Her farm foreman, Mr. Stanley Ockenden, who was with the estate for 33 years, well remembers the times when Lady Yule visited him and his wife in their estate cottage. At that time he had not long been employed as a stable hand and the cottage was somewhat small and without modern conveniences — not unusual for those days. But Lady Yule was surprised she had staff who had to tolerate such conditions, and immediately ordered a new home to be built for them!

In 1929, Lady Yule found just the head gardener she was looking for — and Mr. Jack Ridout remained in the service of the Hanstead Estate until the death of Miss Gladys Yule in 1957.

His first task was to re-seed all the lawns around Hanstead House, including the beautiful South Lawn and by 1930, plans for the future layout of the grounds were beginning to take shape.

In the autumn of that same year work began on the Rose Garden — and it was not a case of simply digging and preparing the beds. The soil was clay, and in those days this was considered unsuitable for roses. It had to be replaced! Consequently a huge pit was dug. It covered the full area intended for the garden. Then rich alluvial soil was excavated from the nearby valley of the Ver and Colne

and carted to the grounds by horse and wagon, and across the lawns by wheelbarrows. Imagine the labour force required for the work. A veritable ‘chain gang’ of labourers toiled constantly until the task was accomplished.

And soon another ‘chain gang’ was in operation! Plans for the Japanese Gardens had been completed by prominent landscape architect, Percy Cain. Westmorland Stone was “imported” all the way from the Lake District by train, and transported from Bricket Wood Station by teams of labourers using tractors and trailers, horses and carts and hand wagons! The Japanese Gardens were to be the “*pièce de resistance*”!

The work was completed in 1934 at a total cost of about £3,000 — and today we reap the full benefit of that worthwhile labour.

Below Left: *Mr. Jack Ridout — Hanstead Estate's Head Gardener from 1929 to 1957.*

Below: *Mr. Stanley Ockenden, who came to work for Sir David and Lady Yule in 1927 and stayed until 1957. He became Farm Foreman.*



An Ocean Liner in Miniature

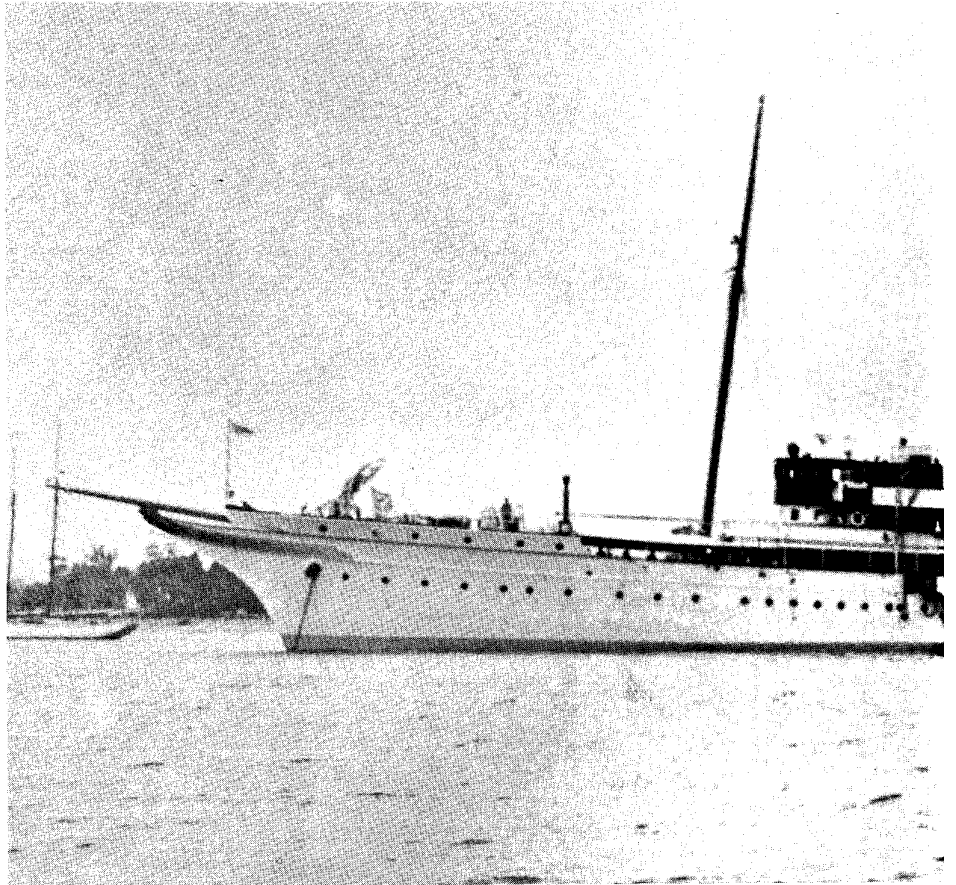
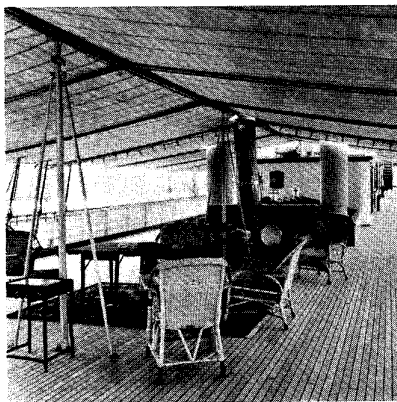
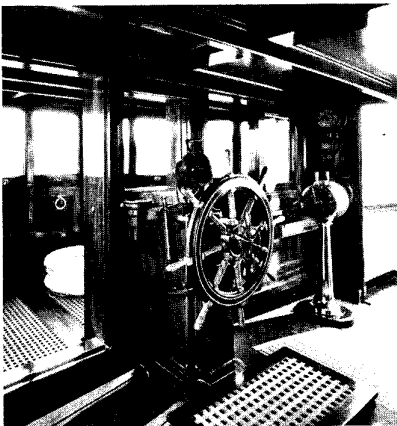
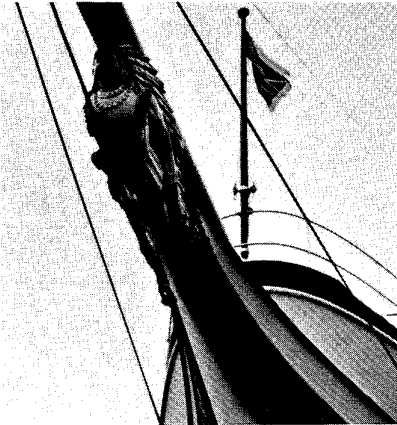
Hanstead's "rise to glory" in the early 'thirties occurred contrary to all the prevailing trends. These were the dark years of the Great Depression. Thousands found themselves without work as firms went to the wall, and industries ground to a halt.

The great shipyards of Clydebank were particularly hard hit as early as 1929. Endless redundancies spelled lean living for hundreds of families.

And these were the circumstances which apparently influenced Lady Yule's decision to afford herself the extravagance of an ocean-going yacht

— a luxury liner in miniature. If she had toyed with the idea in the past, the knowledge that an order placed with John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd. at that time would save many jobs finally swayed her.

So, in July, 1930, a sleek, new £250,000 vessel slipped gracefully down the launching stage in Clydebank ready for the final fittings. And when the 296 foot yacht, *Nahlin* — named by Lady Yule after a Canadian Indian — finally put to sea, it was driven by four steam turbine engines, had a crew of 50, a gymna-



sium, a dance floor, elegantly appointed state rooms, a dozen bathrooms — and cost £300 a week to commission.

Lady Yule went on many voyages in the *Nahlin*, including a cruise to New Zealand. And in 1936 the ship was specially decorated for the Review of the Fleet in the Solent, in a ceremony to mark the accession of King Edward VIII. Not long after that, King Edward chartered the yacht for an Adriatic cruise.

Sometime before the War, Lady Yule decided to sell the ship — to

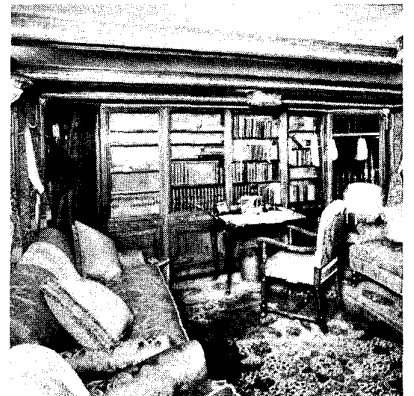
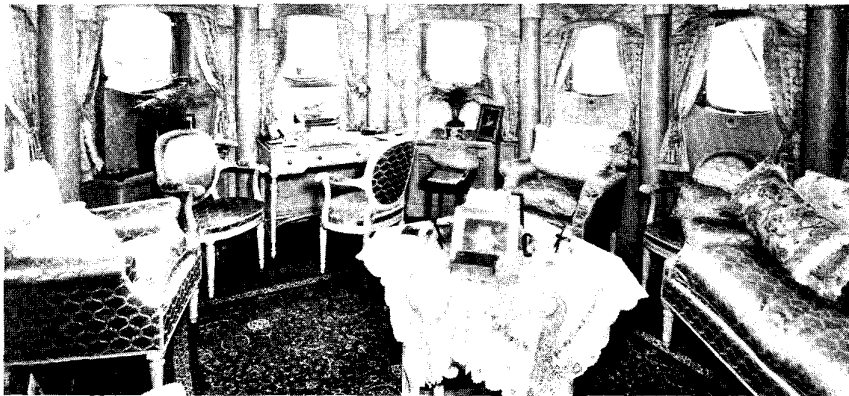
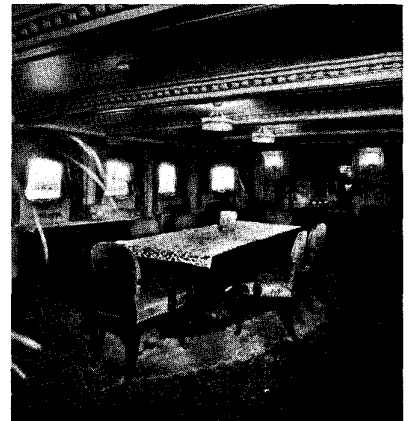
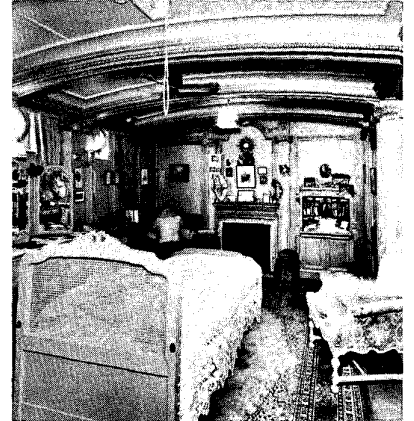
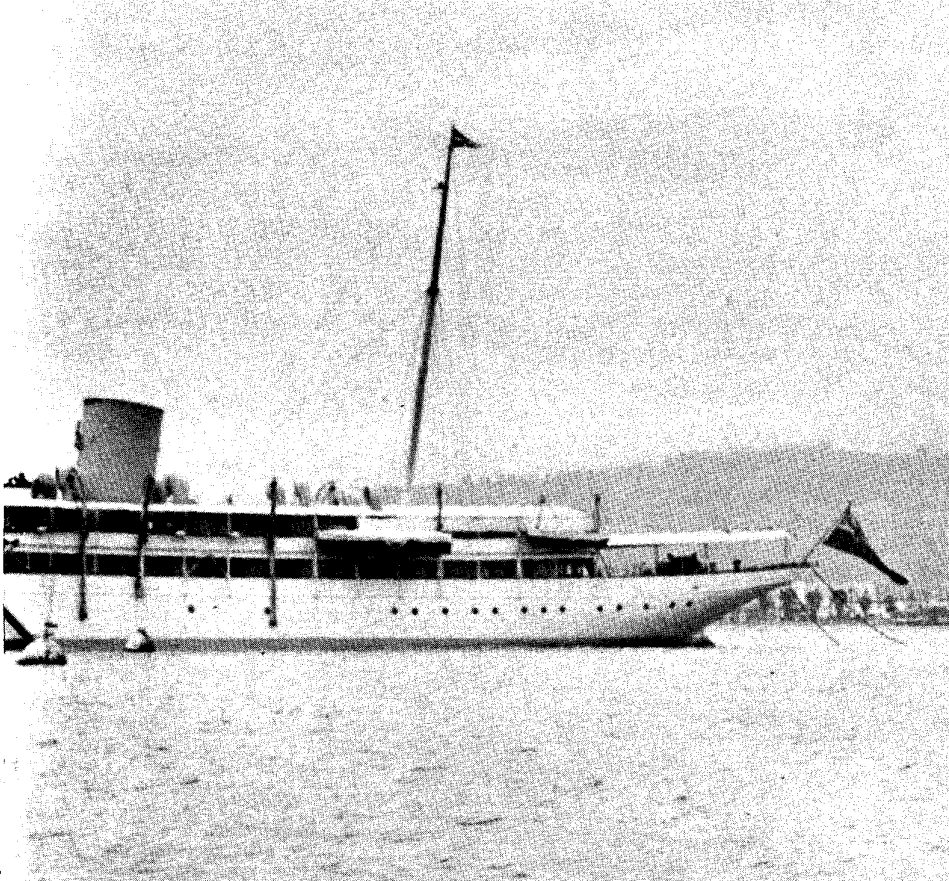
King Carol of Romania. He, too, used the yacht for a Mediterranean cruise, but during his absence from Romania he was deposed in favour of his son, Prince Peter. King Carol landed in Spain to begin a life in exile. But he was well financed. With him on board the *Nahlin* he had the Romanian Crown Jewels. These were never returned to Romania, and to this day the occasional trinket finds its way to Christie's in London marked: "Believed to be of the Romanian Crown Jewels Collection."

Subsequently, the Romanian

Government must have laid claim to the *Nahlin*, as during the War years she served with the Romanian Maritime and Fluvial Navigation Service, and today, according to latest accounts, she has been converted into a floating hotel on the Danube.

Centre: *Lady Yule's* ocean-going yacht, *Nahlin* riding at anchor in the Panama Canal.

The surrounding photographs are of scenes both above and below decks on board this luxuriously equipped ship.



Estate Expansion

If ever you get the opportunity, climb the steps in the loft of Memorial Hall and view the surrounding countryside from the roof. You can see for quite a distance — especially to the south and east.

It was Lady Yule's ambition to own as much of this land as possible. And by the outbreak of World War II, she had gone a long way in accomplishing her aim.

Hanstead Estate, in its heyday, extended for several miles and comprised an area of about 1,000 acres. Even when auctioned in 1958, the estate still totalled about 712 acres.

Lady Yule embarked on her programme of estate expansion at the beginning of the 'thirties, and by the close of the decade, Hanstead's boundaries reached as far as Radlett to the south, and Lye Lane to the north. Colney Street formed the eastern boundary, and the site of the College Press was, in those days, on the estate's doorstep. Handley Page purchased a sizable area of Lady Yule's land to develop their aircraft industry and aerodrome.

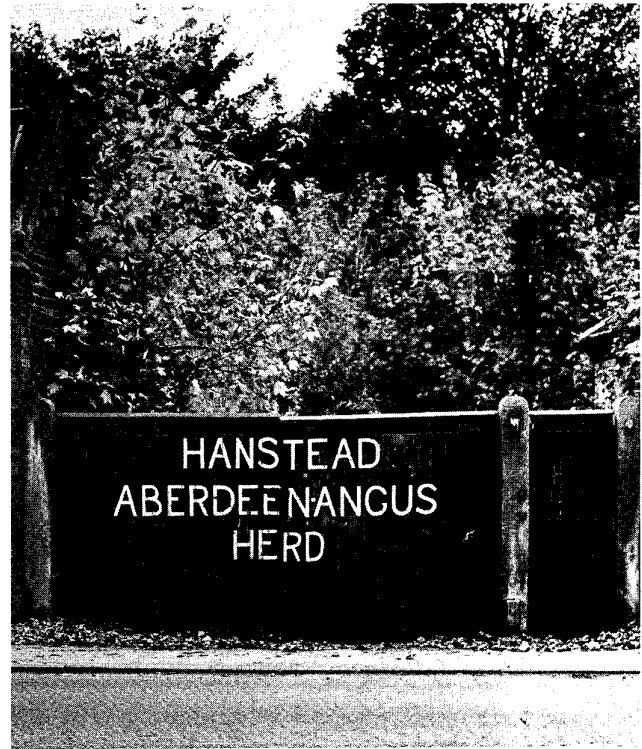
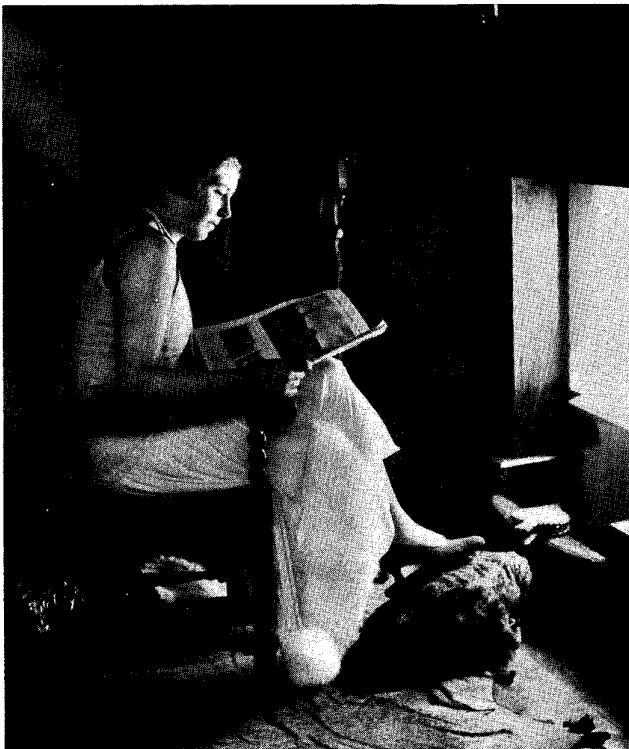
Until about 1934, Bricket Wood was the Londoners' Mecca. They used to swarm off the local trains every summer weekend — until Lady Yule purchased and closed the Lye Lane fete and fairground not far from the Bakery.

But Lady Yule did not acquire land just for the sake of it. With the exception of the acres devoted to horse breeding and stables, the entire estate was farmed chiefly under the supervision of her daughter, Miss Gladys Yule. The estate carried two herds of pedigree cattle. The rooms of The Court adjacent to the Dining Hall were once the cow stalls for the home herd of Jerseys. The other herd were Aberdeen Angus beef cattle. These were centred at Colney Street Farm, and to this day the main gates of this farm are marked, "The Hanstead Aberdeen Angus Herd".

During the War Years, Lady Yule permitted German and Italian prisoners of war to work her land. Security must have been tight in view of the close proximity of Handley Page, but her farm foreman, Mr. Ockenden, tells us that the prisoners gave little trouble. But it was interesting to watch their approach to the work. The Germans were always well organized and, under the strict supervision of their superior officers, would work with zeal — even though for the enemy — as if to uphold the image of the Fatherland. But the Italians were just the opposite. If any work were to be squeezed out of *them*, they had to be *goaded* into action.

Below: Miss Gladys Meryl Yule — only child of Sir David and Lady Yule.

Below Right: The gates of the former Yule property, Colney Street Farm on the A5.



Financier of Stage & Screen

Elstree and Boreham Wood — little more than ten miles south-east of the College — have long been the centres of the British Film and Television industries.

No wonder then, that Lady Yule began to take an active interest in the development of the British film industry soon after Sir David's death.

Together with her daughter, Gladys, Lady Yule owned 796,000 £1 shares in the £850,000 British National Film Company at Elstree. She also had a controlling interest in National Studios Ltd.

The British National Film Company made more than 70 pictures, including *Man of Aran*, *Major Barbara*, *Pimpernel Smith*, *Love on the Dole*, *No Room at The Inn*, *The Old Mother Riley* series, and *One of Our Aircraft Is Missing*.

During the War, the Company concentrated on producing patriotic, morale-boosting films. Yet during those difficult years, only Lady Yule's interest and financial backing kept the industry going. And when the Company's Elstree Studios finally closed in 1948, she turned to the stage and financed the musical show *Carissima*. The National Film Studios at Elstree are now the headquarters of Associated Television Ltd.

As leading shareholder, Lady Yule always insisted on being the first to review British National's latest productions. For this purpose she installed projectors and a "wide-wall"

screen in the Drawing Room of Hanstead House — the room on the immediate right as you enter the main hall. Then, before any film was released for its London premiere, it would first be brought to Hanstead House and shown in the Drawing Room, readily converted into a private cinema for the occasion.

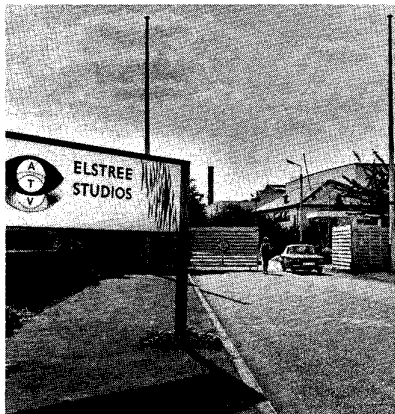
Neither did the Estate staff miss the show. They were all transported to Elstree soon afterwards for their own private preview in the Company's studios!

Probably, if it had not been for Lady Yule's interest in the film industry, our Music Hall would not exist today. Lady Yule obviously had many friends in the film world, and when visiting the United States in 1939, she decided she wanted somewhere to entertain them all at special parties in Bricket Wood. California provided inspiration. She would build a "Western Room"! She immediately appointed architects, and wired her Estate building crew to order them to make a prompt start and to have the building constructed *before her return*.

And when she did return she added to the completed "Western Room" the relics of many fabulous memories — including the great black bear she had shot in the Rockies, and had stuffed, and a beautiful silver-stitched and embossed saddle presented to her in Mexico.

Below: *The former British National Film Company's Studios at Elstree — now headquarters of Associated Television.*

Below Right: *The Western Room — now the College Music Hall. Notice the rafters and beams in the open apex of the roof. Three gable rooms now hide these from view.*



Life on the Estate

For all her wide interests — in the estate, in farming and horse breeding, in her yacht, in two Bermudan hotels which she purchased, and eventually, as the chairman of *four* film companies — Lady Yule did not neglect her employees.

She asked of them loyalty and dedication to their work in return for their weekly wages, and if they gave it, she would see that they received additional benefits — often in the form of a bonus in kind. She ensured that they were well-housed, and had several homes built on the estate for staff. She admired and rewarded diligence and resourcefulness shown by any of her employees, but could not tolerate idlers and shirkers — or the employee who made excuses for himself.

Lady Yule saw to it that her staff had plenty to keep them occupied and happy in their spare time. She approved a social club for them, and regularly, different activities, events and dances were sponsored. The Estate had at least two football teams in those years, and staff tennis tournaments were not uncommon.

in the gardens and in the stables, there were several unique opportunities. Lady Yule loved animals and founded a small zoo in the grounds of "The Cottage" (The Student Centre). There she kept raccoons, wallabies, chimpanzees, penguins, seals and even bears. She also stocked two aviaries, one in the Formal Gardens which still exists and the other on the verandah of the Morning Room (now the Language Laboratory) in Hanstead House.

Then there was the occasional funeral! Lady Yule also loved dogs — particularly poodles. At one time she had so many that they occupied two whole rooms in Nigh House and were under the supervision of one employee — full time! And whenever one of the dogs died, Lady Yule kept to a long-standing tradition. A St. Albans funeral director was hired, together with horse-drawn hearse, and a simple funeral procession bore the deceased canine to its tomb. Later a small headstone would be erected over the grave inscribed with the name and date of death of the dog, and perhaps even an epitaph. Several

Top Left: Hanstead's Dog Cemetery.

Below Left: Lady Yule's Walk in the grounds of Whipsnade Zoo. At one time Lady Yule kept bears on the Hanstead Estate, but she later presented these to the Whipsnade Zoological Gardens.

Right: Smug Oak Farm — now Imperial School. Just one of Lady Yule's many agricultural holdings.



And in addition to these activities, there were frequent outings to Elstree to "review" British National's newly released films, and even the occasional opportunities of "stardom" in the movies themselves. Several scenes were filmed on the Estate, and extras were always in demand!

The duties of the staff about the Estate were varied to say the least. Besides the regular tasks on the farm,

of these small tombs remain to this day in the "Dog Cemetery" in the field beyond the southern balustrade.

Yes, those were the days when peacocks roamed the gardens, and the scent of fresh-cut flowers pervaded Hanstead House — emanating from the entrance hall and vestibule where the beautiful floral array would be changed each day at the behest of Lady Yule.

Hanstead's Horses

Of all Lady Yule's activities, perhaps horse breeding gave her the greatest claim to fame.

To this day, we receive many visitors at the College who, having heard of Lady Yule, remember her and Hanstead Estate chiefly for the Arabian Horse Stud which she founded. This Stud became by the late 1940's and throughout most of the fifties, one of the "big three" in English Arab breeding, along with the *Courthouse Stud* run by Mr. H. V. Musgrove-Clark, and Lady Wentworth's *Crabbet Park Stud*.

Lady Yule's interest in horse breeding began in 1925 when she purchased from Lady Wentworth, *Razina*, an Arab mare in foal. From this small start she began to blaze trails of success which matched, and at times surpassed, the achievements of the greatest studs. "Lady Yule and her daughter Gladys seem to have been gifted from birth with an intuitive skill in stock-breeding." (Erika Schiele, *The Arab Horse in Europe*, p. 56).

Lady Yule's first Arab stallion, *Rissalix*, sired some outstanding hor-

General Grant, and the little grey *Naseel*." (Ibid., p. 58).

For a while, Lady Yule was also interested in racing her horses. But "she is remembered for her instructions to jockeys, 'Don't use the whip'. She won few races. She decided to stop, and handed over picturesque training stables at *Ballaton Lodge*, Newmarket, to the Veterinary Educational Trust." (*Daily Express*, 15th July, 1950).

But... "to prove that English horses were supreme, she once trained 40 horses to dance a quadrille — in a fortnight." (Ibid.)

The horses of Hanstead lived in considerable luxury. In fact, we have them to thank for the present men's dormitory! Lady Yule had several fine blocks of stables built, including Clock Stables — erected in about 1935. Of solid, double-cavity construction, Clock Stables lent themselves perfectly to conversion into the men's residence — Lakeside — in the early sixties. The paddocks were supplied with self-operating drinking troughs, and were sheltered by thorn and beech screens — many of which

Top Left: Horse Owner, Lady Yule — from an historic *Daily Express* news shot.

Below Left: Naseel — a grey Arab Stallion bred by Lady Yule in 1936.

Right: General Grant, foaled at the Hanstead Stud in 1945.



ses — among them, *Blue Domino*, *Mikeno*, *Count Dorsaz* and *Azrak*, stallions which became cornerstones in English Arab breeding. Hanstead's horses won many prizes. *Count Dorsaz* won nine firsts, including the Winston Churchill Cup twice at the White City before royalty.

"Many Hanstead champions were sold to America, Australia and South Africa, where they and their offspring won new laurels. There is a long list of Hanstead Arabians that have had a great influence in England... among them, *Grey Owl*, primarily a sire of great Anglo-Arabs, *Oran*,

remain today.

On Friday, 14th July, 1950, Lady Henrietta Yule died — almost 22 years after the death of her husband. She was 76.

Britain's "wealthiest widow" had lived a full and interesting life. She was cremated, and, as she had requested, her ashes were scattered in the Scottish countryside near her birthplace. But the urn was buried just inside the gates to Sir David's tomb.

Lady Yule left her daughter, Gladys, to continue the traditions of the Hanstead Estate.

The Final Decade

Recognition of the success of the Hanstead Stud came before Lady Yule's death in 1950, when, in 1948, her daughter, Miss Gladys Meryl Yule, was elected President of the Arab Horse Society. (R. S. Summerhays, *The Arabian Horse in Great Britain*, p. 26).

And in the years following her mother's death, the continuation of Hanstead's traditions and achievements were ensured by Gladys' vigour and zeal.

She inherited some of her father's financial flair, and gained invaluable experience in estate and stud management as virtual partner to her mother in all her enterprises. Her horsemanship was superb, and until 1939 she used to enjoy riding a pair of horses in a circus routine at Olympia.

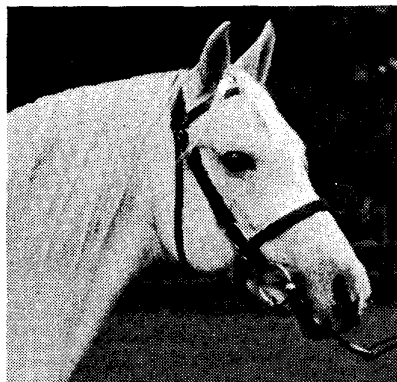
She decided to expand Hanstead's Stud facilities, and acquired land and stables at Weedon, near Aylesbury, for summer grazing. This property was a former Rothschild farm, and continues as a stud today, under the ownership of Hanstead's former Stud Manager, Miss Patricia Wolf. In Bricket Wood, Miss Yule opened an indoor riding school for exercising the horses in wet weather.

One of her favourite horses was the famous Arab stallion, *Grey Owl*, bred by Lady Yule in 1934. In 1955 Miss Yule sponsored a special celebration party on the south lawn of Hanstead House. The horse was present and the champagne flowed. The occasion — her god-daughter's 21st birthday — and *Grey Owl's!*

Miss Yule became more and more interested in grooming and training show horses, and each year she would spare no ends in preparing her Arab steeds for the annual White City Stadium event in London — Britain's horse show of the year.

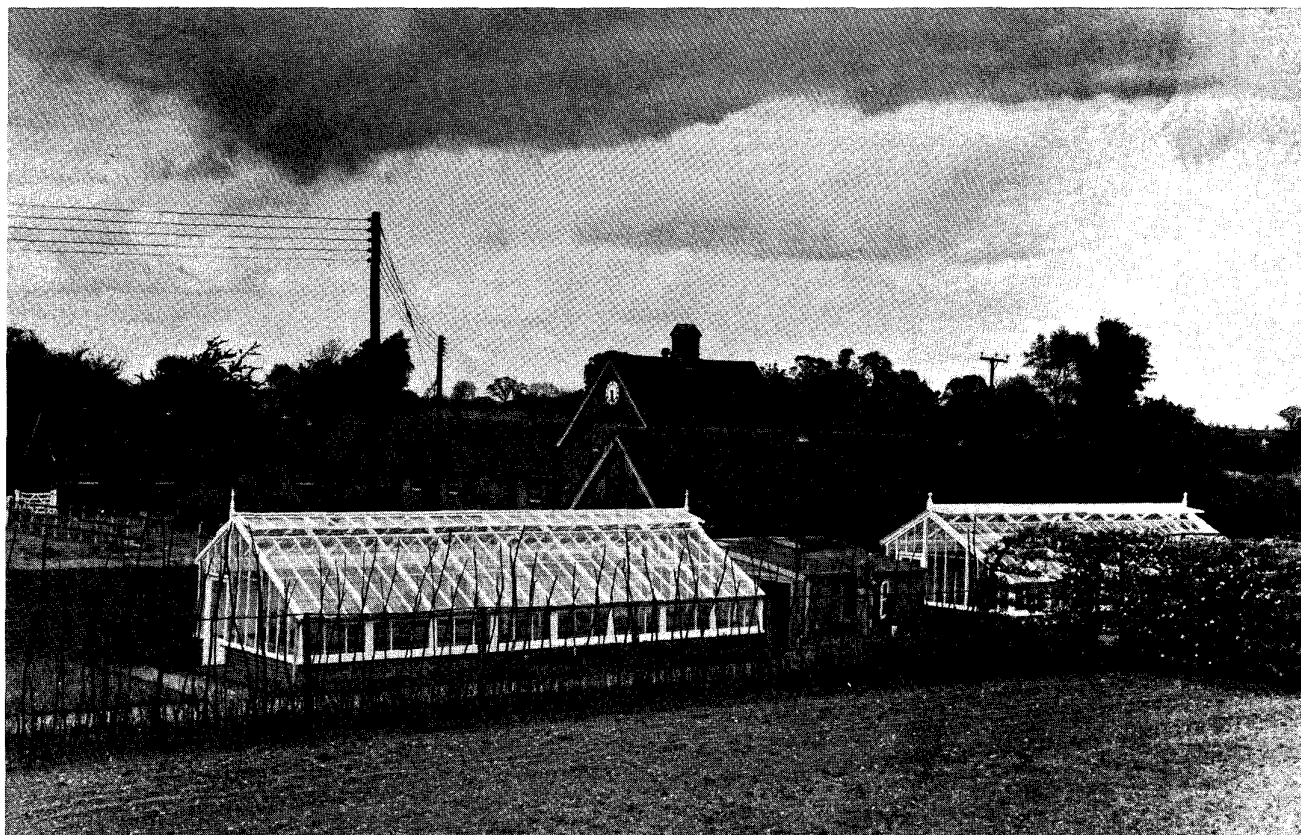
Hanstead's rehearsals for this show became something of a legend. All of Miss Yule's entries were paraded in a majestic, full-scale dressage on the paddock which is now the College sports field. And what careful preparation went into that paddock for the rehearsal. It had to be cared for and attended until it was as smooth and lush green as the White City sward itself!

No wonder these dressages received royal patronage. For two years running in the early fifties, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and his daughters came to Hanstead House to attend the event.



Above: Grey Owl — an Arab Stallion bred by Lady Yule in 1934 — became a favourite of the Hanstead Stud.

Below: Clock Stables were constructed in about 1935 and became the stud's foremost stable block.



The End of an Era

In 1952, Miss Gladys Yule decided it was time the Hanstead Stud began to train horses for the turf again.

Lady Yule had given up horse racing years before, and since that time Hanstead had concentrated purely on show and prize Arabs. Consequently Miss Yule had to virtually start from the beginning in developing a racing stud. Her first real success came in 1957, when she saw her horse *Floss Silk* win at Sandown. But, alas, these were the twilight hours.

Miss Yule also maintained a lively interest in Hanstead's farming enterprises, which, over the years, she had continued to develop. She was in favour of organic methods, and used little chemical fertiliser on the land. This led to what could have become a new development for Hanstead — participation in the field of ecological research.

In those years a few farsighted men around the world — among them, Dr. William A. Albrecht, Professor Julian S. Huxley, Sir Edward Mellamy and Professor R. Lindsay Robb — were just beginning to sound the alarm about the effect of man's technological and industrial advances on the global balance of nature. They were, at that time, particularly concerned about the effects of science's assault on agriculture.

Consequently, an association was founded early in 1955 for the declared purpose of exploring — *inter alia* — the results of "*Farming in defiance of nature*". And the Honorary Secretary of this association — *The Ecological Research Foundation* — approached Miss Gladys Yule to see if she would be interested in offering support.

Not only did Miss Yule promise

major financial support to the foundation; she also proffered much of her land for agricultural research! Hanstead in 1955 was on the verge of contributing to a warning which today has become awesome and worldwide — the warning of the disastrous effects of global pollution on ecology.

But it was not to be. These were the twilight hours.

It was two years after this that *Floss Silk* won at Sandown. The following Friday the horse was running again — this time at Lingfield. But in the meantime, Miss Yule suffered a heart attack. Yet against all warnings she insisted on watching the race on television.

Floss Silk won, but Miss Yule lost. By one o'clock the next day she was dead — in the midst of success.

"When her long-time rival, Lady Wentworth, died in 1957, Miss Gladys Yule seemed to be left alone at the summit of the Arab Show world. Her position at that lonely eminence looked like being unchallenged for many years to come, for she was wealthy, successful, lively, at the height of her creative powers, and only fifty-three. But the fruits of her triumph were to be denied her. She died on the day of the Ponies of Britain Show — which at that time was held at Ascot Racecourse — in the same year as Lady Wentworth." (Erika Schiele, *The Arab Horse in Europe*, p. 58).

Gladys Meryl Yule — born 1903, died 1957 — was cremated, and her ashes were scattered in the Dog Cemetery beyond the Western Room.

It was the end of an era — a great era in the history of Hanstead.

The End



Right: With Miss Yule's untimely death in 1957, the Yule line came to an end.

Far Right: The tomb of Sir David Yule.



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